The witnesses were an present, and were examined by the grand jury, and a true bill returned against the accused. The counsel for the presention stated that they would be ready for ial to-morrow, and the witnesses and petit jury ordered to be in attendance. There were several ladies and gentlemen, friends of Chaplin, present, with quite a large number of citizens.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PECK'S RANCHO, CALAVERAS RIVER, San Jaaquin Co., California, Sept. 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : DEAR SIR: Being tired of the life of the city, left San Francisco a fortnight since, for a trip up into the mountains, where I could breathe pure air, free from dust, eat fresh wild game, and perhaps bug a little of the yellow dross for which all the civilized world are seeking so eagerly. I left San Francisco on the night of the 3d, and reached Stockton the following morning a little

after daylight. The city of Stockton lies at the head of a slough or "slue," as they term it here, which runs out of the San Joaquin river, and distant about twenty miles from it. This slough is navigable all the year round by boats drawing not more than six feet of water. Stockton is a pretty little town, lying embosomed among lofty oak trees, which three states shade upon it. When last I saw 1757 (Kille over a year since, the city contains some six or eight thousand inhabitants, and some of the prettiest buildings in California. Among them the house of C. M. Weber, the

former owner of the rancho upon which Stockton stands Stockton is the embarcadero for all the southern mines, and must always be a point of importance so long as the gold of California continues to be an attraction. I remained two days in Stockton, and started for the Moquelumne river; but, upon reaching the Calaveras, finding an old friend in the proprietor of this rancho, concluded to spend a few days in

this delightful spot, previous to buckling myself to a spade and pick-axe. The Calaveras river rises at the base of the Sierra Nevada, and, running a course of nearly a hundred miles, empties into the San Joaquin about twenty miles below here. This portion of the country is destined yet to be the garden spot of California. For a circuit of twenty miles round here is a level plain, covered with magnificent oak trees, usually about a hundred feet apart, and with a thick growth of grass and wild oats. The soil, is a rich black loam, but now crusted and cracked by the burning rays of the sun, which pour on it from this unclouded offy. The Calaveras, for twenty-miles, is lined with grape vines clinging to the tall oaks, and from which the juicy fruit is hanging in rich, ripe

All that is required here to render this a garden, is water during the summer months. I am satisfed that, with irrigation, crops of grain and vegetables could be raised here, such as no other part of the world can produce. Yankee ingenuity will yet overcome this difficulty. A ranchero near Stockton has already bored an artesian well on his land, and many others are intending to do

The settler upon this rancho, Mr. Charles Peck. is one of those queer geniuses who, striking out from the busy, trodden paths in which men tread; has formed a plan of his own, and leaving home friends, and the civilized and refined life of cities, has built himself a home here upon the broad prairie, where, beneath this delightful sky, he intends spending the remainder of his days. Mr. Peck came to this country in the same ship with me some four years ago, and having been very successful in the mines, returned home to Boston last January, after an absence of more than three years, bade adieu to his family and friends, came immediately back, settled on this lovely spot, tions, and is on the high-road to fortune. This is the class of men who are to permanently found our State institutions, and place them on a more certain basis than the fortune of the gold-hunter—the earnest, ardent, hard-working American youth. Many other young men have lately settled upon land in this vicinity, with the intention of cultivating the soil. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the United States will look with a liberal eye upon these pioneers who are subduing the wilderness, and will, if not dis-turbed, yet make it "bud and blossom as the rose-

It is certainly very unfortunate that Congress has as yet taken no action in regard to the pub-lic lands of California. This extensive domain of virgin soil is now fast getting into the hands of either greedy speculators, many of whom are manufacturing false titles, or in those of actual settlers, who are building their homes upon it in all the uncertainty as to whether they will be able Things are fast becoming settlet in California upon a more permanent basis han ever before, and troubles of the greatest kind would inevitably ensue should an attempt made in the future to dispossess the present settlers of their lands. If Congress ever intend, upon any terms, to admit us into the Confederacy, it is high time that some action in advance was taken in this matter. Many of the settlers are young men, who came to California as soldiers during the war with Mexico, were disbanded here, and have located their land-warrants, thinking they have a perfect right so to do, upon the

I picked up, accidentally, a New York paper yesterday, which strayed away up here, and saw, with deep regret, the statement of the failure of the Compromise bill. Not that, in a moral point of view, I consider that bill as the best; but, lieving as I do that, at present, it, or some bill of the kind, is the only one that can give us any reasonable prospect of admission. As a citizen of the United States, I have no objection, individually, to a compromise with the South, so far as affects the whole Confederacy; but, as a citizen of California, in common with nine-tenths of my fellow-citizens, my feelings are entirely against any compromise that confederacy. any compromise that can alter one jot or tittle of our present constitutional law in regard to

Slavery can never be legalized in California We are a free-souled and hardy race here, and can never breathe the polluted air of slavery. Let Congress, if they choose, send back our Constitu-tion to us for a revision, or a re-submission to the sovereign people of the State, and every hillside, plain, mountain gorge, and river bed, will sgain, as before, send up the cry of "Liberty to all." The tardy action of Congress will, however, cause difficulties in this matter. I suppose that there are in this State, in direct contradiction to our astitutional law, at least a hundred persons held as slaves, who have been brought here from the Southern States-their owners taking the ground that our law upon this subject is invalid until ratified by the action of Congress. In one case of which I heard, a slave who had escaped was returned to his master by a judicial decree founded upon this idea. When will our rights be acknowledged? When shall we be released from the perplexing uncertainty which now restrains and binds our young limbs?

The news of the failure of the Compromise bill ias created, or rather fanned again into a life, feeling in California that renders our condition more unsettled than ever before. As yet, there as been no action taken in regard to a strike for an independent Government, but among all classes there is a strong latent feeling to this effect. The wrongs which have been inflicted upon us by the General Government demand redress; and men are already talking of the propriety of throwing off the yoke. This state of things is very much to be deplored, but it is the inevitable result of

the deep derelictions of Congress.

The Rio Calaveras, which in English means the "lilver of Sculls," derives its name from the fact of human sculls in great quantities being found in its bed and on its banks. This part of the country was formerly the great camping ground of the Indians of the San Josquin valley. Here blazed their council fires, and here were their plans of war arranged. Some thirty years since, the greatest Indian battle ever fought in alifornia was fought upon the bank of this river, tween the Indians of the Great Tulare valley one of the San Joaquin. The former, is ems, had been making incursions upon the huntand frightened away their smaller game. During one of these inroads, a party of them were attacked, and the whole Tulare tribe came to their res-cue. Over five thousand, it is said, were slain, and to this day the whitened soulls of the fallen ladians are found lying on the banks of the Cala-veras.

The witnesses were all present, and were exmake provision for it; but we are a hardy, persevering set, and can overcome many difficulties I leave for the Moquelumne river to-morrow, and will in a few days indite you an epistle fresh from "the diggings." Till then, believe me yours,

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, October 25, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era: The winter season is opening here, and I speak not merely in reference to the places of public amusement and the palaces of fashion, but, also, in reference to the philanthropic societies which are the true glory of England.

To be sure, Macready is next week to appear for the last time on the boards of old Drury ; and Fanny Kemble is reading Shakspeare to delighted audiences in provincial towns; and a series of brilliant national concerts have opened at one of the metropolitan theatres; and M. Jullien advertises a grand Bal Masque to commence his senson, and there are a thousand other trifles in the world of London which indicate the return of life and gayety to the metropolis; but there are other indications of life and energy, in other quarters, which are more pleasing.

Last week, the National Reform Association opened the winter's campaign by a crowded public meeting at the London Tavern; Sir Joshua Walmsley in the chair? the trushes of the cause The was with the the said and said place, and decided upon the programme for the

Week after next, they have a grand opening demonstration at Drury Lane Theatre. Joseph Sturge of Birmingham will be there, and Samuel Bowley of Gloucester, and all the clies of the friends of temperance. During the winter a series of great public meetings will be held in Exeter Hall, and during the great exhibition next summer, a Grand World's Meeting will be held in some suitable hall or theatre. So there promises to be a large assortment of attractions next summer, with the World's Peace Congress and the exhibition itself.

The building for the Exhibition is rapidly progressing. Already the foundations are laid. and in a few days the columns will be raised, to bear their share of the burden of the great fabric. There are already steam-engines upon the ground, and 800 laborers are employed daily.

The City of London Committee have already made a report of the articles sent from the city proper, for exhibition. There are 10 exhibitors of minerals, metals, ores, and processes, 23 of try to profit. vegetables, 163 of machinery, 178 of manufactures, and 51 exhibiters of the fine arts. I had a conversation the other morning with the inventor his house dozens of time-pieces going without pendulums or springs, and also saw a magnificent specimen of the invention, which will be on exhibition next summer. The inventor says he is the earliest inventor of magnetic clocks in the world, but whether France and America will allow this, is more than I can say-only he has secured a patent for this Kingdom. Already cases of goods, raw material, &c., have been entered at the custom-house, from foreign countries. It is stated upon good authority that 1,500 Frenchmen will exhibit in the great Fair, and by the overland mail, just received from China, it seems the fever has penetrated to that distance, for a large sum has been raised there towards the Industrial Exhibition Fund.

During the last week, Lord Stanley and the Marquis of Granby have been making political speeches. The former, who, I need not say, is the leader of the protectionists in the House of Lords, has been giving the former a little sound advice. which at once awoke the fears of some of his brother conservatives.

stocked his farm with horses and cattle, is about at an agricultural dinner down in Waltham, are said to be serving in the army of the rebels. themselves to the utmost," and they might hope to weather the storm! To understand this sensiruin for them, he gave them to understand, and would not settle up the rent rolls! Really it is a civilized world. little strange that these "farmer's friends" don't practically show themselves so in this critical juncture; but they do not; it is enough for them to

The friends of Episcopacy, and Protestants generally, are amazed and excited in reference to the England. The Catholics reply, by saying that until quite recently, England has been treated the same as China is now-as a nation of heathen, tered through the College de Propaganda Fide. The object, in fact, has been, conversion. Now, another step has been warranted by circumstances, for London itself has 170,000 Catholics, as many as there are in Rome. One third of Liverpool is Catholic, Preston one half, and in Manchester, Birmingham, and all the large towns, there are great bodies of Catholics, besides "con verts are regularly accruing to us, and in an increasing ratio," say the friends of Rome, and so a Catholic Hierarchy has been established.

But the people do not like it—Episcopacy does not like the idea of a Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and feels insulted. The Times has a powerful article upon the subject, in which it admonishes the Pope to be a little less zealous in his English proselytism, or at least a little more polite, or he had better have a care as to his own position at home. This is a significant hint from such a quarter ; and were the English Government seriously to notice the late movements of the Pope, little doubt that the disaffected Italian would rejoice, and it might not be a very difficult

matter to punish him for his presumption.

A grand banquet is given to-day by the Lord
Mayor of York, to the Lord Mayor of London. From all the accounts I read, it will be a splendid occasion. Prince Albert has consented to be present, and is now on his way there. A grand concert will be given, and a ball after the banquet, the Prince remaining the guest of the Mayor of York for the night. Covers will be laid for 240, and the celebrated Alexis Loyer is the manager on the occasion. The invitations are for six o'clock this evening.

The recent outrages in and near the metrop

lis, giving every one occasion to tremble for his own personal safety, have occasioned a healthy agitation which will result in good. Precautionary measures are to be taken, which must prevent the recurrence of such outrageous attempts upon property and life. The examination into the Frimley murder case goes on, but with little interest, as one of the three prisoners has confessed his participation in the deed. This was done, however, with the hope of saving his life. At present his testimony is only allowed to criminate himself, and he is sorely disappointed. The case of Mr. Cureton, who was throttled,

robbed, and left almost dead, in his own room, in the broad day, promises well. The police with-out doubt have hold of the real pepetrators of the attack, at least one of them has another gentleman as guilty of a similar attack upon himself in the

The American Merchants House (Mr. Holford) case is also occupying the public attention. One of the robbers is undoubtedly dead, as he was tracked away from the scene of the night's con-flict by his blood, and his hat was found perforat-ed by several "shot." Mr. Holford is now in America, it is said.

The French journals have been during the passweek discussing the probable future course of General Changarnier. The Constitutionnel has long article upon the subject, and argues that the General will support Louis Napoleon at least in the prolongation of his Presidential powers. It says that he owes his present high position to the President, and that he cannot hope for himself a more brilliant career than that which will surely await him if he gives in his adhesion, unreserved ly, to the Prince President. This article, how ever, is merely a feeler, put out partly to frighten and coax the General over to the Napoleon party, and many parts of it show conclusively that that party fear him, and would do anything to make

sure of him.

It strikes me that Changarnier will not assist and to this day the whitened sculls of the fallen ladians are found lying on the banks of the Calaveras.

The dreaded rainy season has already commenced on these plains. Our first rain took place some two weeks since, and it now rains almost daily. It has taken us by surprise, as we were not expecting it for two months to come. Much in the surprise is said, were slain, and the Presidential schemes, not as much from his love of the people, or republicanism, as from self-ishness; for he cannot help thinking that the Presidential seat is within his own grasp.

The Government continues its phasmeful warfare against the freedom of the press. Journals are seized every day, and editors and publishers fined and imprisoned.

the forthcoming message from the President.
Some are looking for a lengthy, verbose document,
similar to those presented to Congress by American Presidents, while many others are expecting a mere summary of propositions smacking

royalty.

General Scheamm has been appointed to the

General Scheamm has been appointed to the War Department, in the place of General d'Hautpoul, and the change occasions a vast deal of talk, and censure, in some quarters.

It is declared, upon pretty good authority, that in case any attempt is made by the Assembly, in compliance with Louis Napoleon's wishes, to prolong the powers of the President, that General Cavaignac will declare its unconstitutionality, and will make an appeal to the nation to defend the Constitution, and that in this measure he will be joined by Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere. Some of the Paris papers deny this, but I am con-Some of the Paris papers deny this, but I am confident of General Cavaienac. He is a stern con stitutionalist, and will never consent to see trampled into the dust. M. Montalambert has left Paris for Rome, and

it is soid the Count de Chambord has summoned M. de Larochejaquelin and M. Berryer to Frohs-

In Germany, the contest between the People and the Aristocracy goes on. The latter are deter-mined to restore the old Diet of Princes, and the former, throughout all portions of Germany, are as determined against it. Russian bayonets and Slavonic regiments will back the Princes, but patriotism and a realous love of liberty will animate the People, and make them strong. Certainly, the Princes will not risk themselves in such a strug-gle; for, if they should triumph, it may be only Min dispress's Prominer new there'

Cassel to obey the inhuman Elector The conduct of the inhabitants of Electoral Hesse is the admiration of the whole of Europe. They cannot be betrayed into any mad acts of resistance, but quietly plant themselves upon the Constitution and passive resistance. A conference is going on at Warsaw, between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Brandenburg; and there is a lull in the Hesse Cassel agitation. Still, troops are constantly marching towards the Hessian frontier. If the Elector be supported by Russia, then the Hessians will be obliged to obey. But if Prussia refuse to give way, there is hope for them. The

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

New York, November 9, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

My illegible handwriting was the cause of three or four errors in printing my letter in your last number, which made me send you, apparently, nonsense. It teaches me a lesson by which I shall

The details of the Africa's advices are meager of events of importance, save in China, where the spirit of progress is said to be actually awakening and patentee of the electrical clock, and saw in the masses to the necessity of reforms in the Government, and the relative rights of classes in society, if the policy of the Brother of the Moon's Council is to continue longer in favor of preventing emigration from their too crowded realm.

According to a Hong Kong correspondent of the London Daily News, a revolution, wide-spread and most alarming to the Government and property holders, is fiercely raging in the interior. It was generated by a prediction or prophecy, (the writer does not say whose,) which the literati have long encouraged, viz: That in 1851 (of our calendar) there would be a change of Dynasty in the Chinese Empire.

The "muss" began in the Province of Kwang Siria, in the vicinity of Kwang Tung, in which Canton is situated. According to this account, the rebels have reached within one humered miles of Canton, reducing the country as they progress. Their Generalissimo is Leitseng Pang, who might be the man in the moon for aught Europe knows of the conquering hero. The avowed purpose of his followers is the dethronement of the Emperor. because his face is steadily set against reforms. The gallant Marquis made a lengthy speech | Several Government officers in minor positions It is believed at Hong Kong, that one of the purin which he predicted ruin for the farmers in poses of the movement is the establishment of a consequence of free trade, and yet wound up his native or Christian dynasty. This last story speech by advising them to "farm well," "exert throws an air of improbability over the whole account; as, under the influence of the hitherto stringent and rigidly executed ordinances against ble advice, you must know that the farmers pres- the penetration of foreigners or foreign ideas into ent were his father's tenants, and while he predicted China, not one in five hundred of the population of the empire can be imbued with any of the many plainly too, that on quarter days, cries of ruin | Christian theories prevalent in what we term the

The same writer claims that throughout th Chinese Empire there exist secret clubs of socialists, in the widest sense of the term, who band together to obtain Government reforms of all descriptions. He predicts that they will soon dethrone the Emperor, unless he yield to their deestablishment of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in mands for change. Change, change! Now the watchword of the whole earth.

This account comes so straight, and wears so much the aspect of earnest conviction of its truth with the Government of the Holy See adminis- in the mind of its narrator, that more or less of

it must be correct. There is doubtless a party in China, as where ever men think and feel, who desire the amelioration of the condition of the masses; and it has probably ripened into an effort to right them by the Republican destiny of their country. Like violence: but that this first attempt can succeed so many Representatives of Homer's hero, the in a country where the whole population was but yesterday wedded to notions a thousand years old, is past my conception. If it should so turn out, surely Europe and America have been sadly in the dark with reference to the true condition of the Celestial Empire, since anything has been known of it by the Christian world. I am among those who calculate that the march of Progress will be straight forward and triumphant everywhere. But we have seen its genius halt and balk for the moment, too often at such obstacles as the cunning of the Bureaucracies of Europe can throw in its way, to justify the indulgence of the hope that, at one swoop, it can establish a Christian polity, instead of the superstitions which have reigned absolute over the minds of the Chinese for century upon century. Has this reform-cholera gone east, or does China get it from the west? Are French or American notions at the bottom of the movement? Really, it is almost as fair to presume that the Celestials may have caught the happy infection from breezes wafted from the shores of our own California, as from the oppressed, but ever-gallant, heroes who now breathe the spirit of freedom nearest them on the west. But enough of China-my life on it, another quarter of a century will find children murdered, idols worshipped, and females' feet cramped there, as such things are done to-day, after their fashion of a thousand years ago.

National prejudices and habits are the hardest things in the world to eradicate. For centuries, it was the boast of the English that they hated their neighbors over the Channel-scarce a stone's throw off-with an intensity akin to the temper of their own bull-dog, which never lets go with life. This tender sentiment, you will remember, was duly reciprocated by the French. It has taken a half century of reforms, step by step, in each Government, with the conseque better education of the masses of both, also the wonder-working steamhoat, railroad, and electric telegraph, as well as the previous conversion of well nigh all England to the truly Christian principle of free trade, to commence extensively to break down the barriers of ignorance and superstition which made John Bull and Jean Crapeau so heartily despise and detest each other. Thank God, we are to have no more wars between France and England. Their Governments and Aristoc racies may respectively plot and counterplot, as Governments and Aristocracies have done everywhere since time was. The people of the contiguous Realm and Republic have, however, too many interests in common-those which are now acknowledged everywhere to be the interests of a ommon humanity—ever to suffer themselves again to be made the tools with which individual familes and cliques may prosecute, in demoralizing and desolating war, their personal aggrandise ment only-the object of the national contests one and all, into which monarchs and their imme diate advisers have heretofore led people by the

As hard as they labor to that end, there is

The politicians are already speculating upon nothing in the advices by the Africa leading to those points as our own system, he permits the Free-Soillsm, and nominated Charles C. Hascall, the conclusion that those who would govern Assembly to cut off two-thirds of the electors who one of their own stripe. The Free Soil men France as she was governed 100, 50, and 4 years | made him President from the franchise, and to sgo, are advancing a jot to the goal of their respective hopes. They plot on as heretofore, amusing themselves with illusive schemes. Their castles in the air are akin to the sugar candy castles in the air are akin to the sugar candy castles with the relative form the franchise, and to gag the press; interference being no business of his, and his present ambition being to play King Log to the life. But we shall soon see what is to be the upshot of the present whirling around of the scum thrown to the surface of the French by the relative feet of the present ambition being to play King Log to the life. tles which glitter on their own mahogany; while the French masses are rapidly approaching that condition of political enlightenment in which, when once there, even such dreamers as the Orleanists, the Bonapartists, and the Legitimists will cease to make the abrogation of their liberties the subject of intrigue. They rest in a strange condition now. The National Assembly embraces well nigh all in the Republic of official and political experience, comprehending nearly all live Frenchmen who have held distinguished positions under either of the three dynasties which have held France in the grasp of Monarchy in any form within the last three years They coincide but in one thing-in cordial hatred of the idea that the people should form an essential element of the Government. Legitimacy would proclaim them destined by God to be serfs forever, Bonapartism would cheat them out of their liberties by the glare of military glory ; and Orleanism would | Crown, and a treasonable attack on the temporal do the same by them, by means of largesses and

nuise clique of schemers by which he immediately surrounded. Louis Napoleon if he could, would instantly dissolve this club. But he this. cannot carry on the Government without it, and is therefore at its mercy. He has no alternative but to appease it, if possible, to accomplish which he would sacrifice everything but his place, and the vain hope of clutching an imperial crown from that place to which a blinded people have elevated him. But this club demand of him virtually this very thing—an abdication. They are ananimous for a Monarchy, but, though disagreeing as to what particular description of Monarchy it shall be, they coincide in insisting that no Bo-naparte shall be its head and front. Thus, there present may not be pregnant with hope, but the future is. The day is hastening when these con-stitution-breakers will receive their just deserts. has arisen deadly hatred between the President and this club of Conservatives. They are kept together just now only by hatred of popular lib-erties and distaste for any Bonaparte. They all look to physical force as the lever by which their purposes are eventually to be carried out, the President and his cliques among them. It is not wonderful, then, that they make court where t lays-to the army-which they at least believe to have become the residuary legatee of all power in France; for popular claims, parliamentary action, universal suffrage, Divine right, and legitimacy, have each, in turn, yielded up the power

garnier is supposed, erroneously, to represent its opinions—to be well night heir embodiment. He with the other, leaving the people to take care of has undoubtedly the best African military reputation, now that Bugeaud is no more; and he is rather by the desire and action of the Assembly, than of Louis Napoleon. He knows these fact and sets himself up as a rival in power to the Chief Magistrate. Indeed, at reviews, as at levees, he the same antagonist position. Still, Changarnier possesses no strong hold upon the minds of the army; not he. The army may be said to consist of two classes, between whom there is a marked difference, and no sympathy. The larger is the terra filius, the son of the clod, to translate liber-she did not care "a drot" which whipped, pro-They serve only because of the force of the law, and count the moments with impatience for the expiration of their conscription, that they mmediate locality in which each man was reared and coming from a plebeian stock, of course they favor the aspirations of the Royalist candidate. portant in political calculations. Its members are plate spending the balance of their lives in the service. The non-commissioned officers are almost to a man of this class. They are evidently Napoleonists, a large portion of the commissioned The Africa's mails tell that matters in Hesse most to a man of this class. They are evidently Napoleonists, a large portion of the commissioned officers sharing with them this sentiment. As they have well nigh unbounded influence upon their "greener" comrades, it looks as mough

adroit political managers might easily cause (through their employment) a declaration similar to that of the 18th Brumaire to be made in favor of the 2d Bonaparte. Properly managed, there could be no doubt of its temporary success, though the Republicans, Orleanists, and Legitimists, uniting against it, would in the end teach Louis Napoleon the vanity of earthly ambition. But very bright prospects of profit and professional advancement are necessary, even to induce the army to take the first step in such work. War alone might possibly command these; and national glories like those of Austerlitz and Marengo might so dazzle the eyes of the chance-calculating Bourgeoise, as to repress their natural feeling against the movement. But, why speculate fur-ther on this scheme? Louis Napoleon is not the man to achieve such victories. His future, if not that of France, is indeed gloomy. Her hope is in fidelity to the Republic; his, and that of his oriennist and Legitimist co-plotters, in turnoil castern and the other on her western frontier.

Louis Napoleon would gladly listen to the overtures of Nicholas, as they hold before his eyes clude that it is idle to struggle longer against the glories of another Marengo and Austerlitz, chiefs of plotting interests now sit aloof, each in his own tent, brooding indignantly over this ruling of fate. They are without affection for or faith in each other. Even among the Legitimists glories. So he has been forced to answer, that lves, there are now two parties standing upon distinct and widely different grounds. The ionapartists hate all the others, as may be gathered from Louis Napoleon's denunciations of the Parliamentary commission sitting in judgment upon "the cries" of the army. All classes wanting kings join in sustaining that movement to prevent the fastening of imperial chains on France, for such was its purpose The President declares that it is unconstitutional on the part of the Assembly to presume to interfere with the citizen-soldier's liberty of speech. The President of the Chamber holds that the cry of Vive L'Empercur is but, in other words, "Down with the the Royalists of the body, burning as they do to

abrogate popular liberty, join in his honest decision, because Bonapartism is not the change These bickerings in high places indicate an approaching storm—cowps dedats—and the fluctuations on the Bourse bear witness that small eddies are regarded more dangerous in Paris than the mightier current of popular progress, which is happily and steadily pursuing the even tenor of its way. I have, however, less faith than the French themselves have in the power of the plot-ting interests for serious mischief, for the day has evidently gone by when such men might achieve a monopoly of place, power, and consideration, at the expense of the public welfare. They have scarcely succeeded in checkmating each The two dynastic factions evidently look on the Bonaparte as a mere stakeholder for their on the Bonaparte as a mere make their eyes in game. They are really rubbing their eyes in the amagement at his audacity, as evinced in the assumption of a hand in the game for the prize. That act has made them sticklers for the Constitution! Nought but the cries of the army, "Vive L'Empereur" (meaning, as applied, "Vivent Les Saucissons" and "Vive Le Vin Ordinare") have inspired the royalist leaders to cry, in terror, "Vive La Republic!" They want no Emperors by the grace of cat's meat, but Kings by the grace of God. After all, he is the last man in the grace of God. After all, he is the last man in the world to attempt a coup d'etat in the way of a revolutionary assault upon the State, notwith standing his frequent declarations that he would shrink from no task France might call on him to undertake. They mean, in few words, that he will not risk the place and power he possesses by a foolhardy attempt to achieve an imperial diadem by direct revolutionary means. Yet none can doubt that he hopes either that France may of her own accord indefinitely prolong his Presidency, or make him an Emperor. He longs to have one or the other greatness thrust on him. Verily, he is but another Vicar of Bray, caring nought what the uppermost faction for the time being chooses, so it chooses him for Chief of the State. He made the expedition to Rome because those with the army at their back desired it; and State. He made the expedition to Rome because those with the army at their back desired it; and presuming that Republican France preferred free institutions there, he took positive steps to secure them. But the monarchical party in the Chamber having oversome the liberalists upon the Roman question, he instantly siew in the face of his own just previous action, eating his words with almost laughable nonchalance. His effort to liberalise the Papal States was the only attempt of his administration to have an opinion. That failed Schabes views with a proposed proposed the state of playing a state o

pot by the violent boiling of its contents, which

ong since subsided. England is in a delirium of rage over the action of the Roman council in appointing a cardinal archbishop for Westminster. The ravings of the Liberal press of the Island are laughable to us in America, who do not feel the point of the "insult to the Nation" which they see in Wiseman's appointment. Verily, if these journals speak English popular sentiments on this subject, liberal England will forthwith repeal the conces-Verily, if these journals grounds: sions of equal political rights to Roman Catholics which have marked her career in the last quarter of a century.

The London weekly Times closes a violent de-

nunciatory article upon the subject, with this paragraph, which I quote, as comprehending the pith of what English liberalism (the most bigoted and self-conceited fanaticism in the world, in all things not squaring with its own notions) thinks

of the movement. "As to the political character of the movement, there can be no question that it is a gross assault on the Constitution of England, an insult to the liberties and the consciences of the entire of spectacle. They all, however, conspire against their liberties. They form in fact a club—I here severe to the Legislands, and Orienties as particu-

Verily, Rome itself never put forth an edict so full of bigotry, of the most revolting kind, as

The offence is a simple order from the Pope. that, hereafter, the government of the Roman Church in England shall be somewhat different that it shall have a different head, and that its will care sufficiently for them, save their spiritual followers here, where they have such, even to

read their edicts.

Time and again has Rome treated the United States after the same fashion. Yet few, save Ro-man Catholics, take the trouble to learn the various changes which she makes in her American policy. America entertains no fear that her prin-ciple—liberalism—will not afford her a sufficient guarantee against a retrograde march of thought. English Liberalism, on the contrary, is evidently beset with visions of coming Thomas-a-Beckets, John Rogerses, and Smithfield fires. All this must appear supremely ridiculous in the eyes of him who reflects on what England was, when Popery-the political domination of Rome-was exof the state.

These elements of former power appear to the plotters to be completely discredited. They now see but a single source and reservoir of power resee but a single source and reservoir of power resee but a single source and reservoir of power resee but a single source and reservoir of power research to the energy of the present church government. pelled from English soil, and what she is no themselves; or, in other words, to advance steadily and rapidly, being relieved of the espionage and deeply respected by the soldiery. He is in com-annoying interference of the church's part in the mand of the military in and around the capital, Government. It is notorious to all who study England, that the connection between her Govern-ment and state is now the whole dependence of the aristocracy to stem the current of liberal changes so pressing upon the realm. Fearing not takes post opposite the President, rather than at the influence of the political dogmas of Rome, where his side; and in politics he is found to stand in men are free, and think, I should like nothing better than to see a powerful rival to the church of England spring up in Britain. To the sincere Liberalist the fight would prove of no more interest than that of the bear and the woman's hus

vided both were well scratched in the skrim I draw from the violent opposition which all classes in England are making to this Papal acmay again return to their original agricultural tion, the conclusion that there yet exists an mode of life. This class, where not straight-out republicans, reflect faithfully the opinions of the Britain, far greater than would seem from the earnestness and violence with which English Lib-eralism denounces the sins, reactory spirit, igno-rance, and unavoidable misfortunes of others, on The other division of the components of the which they are prone to expend their philanthro-French army is far less numerous, if far more im- py, while their own Government may be starving the Irish and murdering the Hindoos by thou-

> stand as when the last steamer left Liver-pool. The people are true to their attitude of passive resistance, while the Elector can find no tools in his own army sufficiently base to carry out his conspiracy against the constitution liberties of the State. Russia, it is rumored, has signified to Austria her willingness to back the latter in what she terms "the pacification of the submit to the unconstitutional decrees of the Sovereign. It strikes me that this intimation is but a ruse to affect Prussia's attitude on the Da nish and Holstein question. Prussia is doing her hest to aid the Duchies in that controversy, in the face of what Denmark claims to be her treaty doubt that the Duchies are enabled to prolong the contest only through the aid of Prussian money, arms and men, and advice. Russia has also applied to France to join her in signifying to frussia that her Holstein policy must be changed, under the penalt of simultaneous inof which I write above. But the "Club" in the Assembly, without whose cooperation he is politically powerless, will consent to no mover likely to result in giving him the advantage (in he is not, as his uncle was-France; and that there exists no hope that the Chamber will sanction a policy likely to advance his imperial pros-pects. Russia has also approached the English Government, to induce it to remoustrate against the course of Prussia; assuring her that an Eng-lish remonstrance need not involve English armed interference, in case her words are in vain. But England could no more remain an inactive spectator of a continental war of Governments, than the Tipperary boy could pass through Donny-brook Fsir, shelala in hand, while a chunk of a general fight is in course of progress, without breaking a head or two, if but to keep his hand in. European war of moment must be a loss to England, who has come to flourish only through the arts of peace. Each and every of her wars within the last seventy-five years, save those in India, have cost her far more than they have come revolution, as others of Europe. National properity is the secret of the stability of her institutions. As war, which might seriously cut off her commerce, must prove the death of that, the English Court will undertake nothing that might serve to bring on a clash of arms between Russia and Prussia. Like the Club in the French As-sembly, "Downing street" is too shrewd a calculator of the chances, to put a stick in the hands of any parties, that may eventually be used to break its own head.
>
> Liberalist.

Hunkers have suffered a terrible overthrow in Michigan. A. W. Buel, who voted for the infamous Fugitive Law, and showed himself in other respects a worthy follower of his great leader, is defeated in the first district by 1,000 majority given for Penniman, Whig; and this, too, notwithstanding General Cass himself took the stump in the district in defence of the law. A more disgraceful discomfiture could not be desired by his bitterest opponents. The Peninsular Freeman, the organ of the Free-Soilers, said, before the election, they never asked any pledges from Pen-

"Their support of him will be given freely, cordially, and without solicitation, bargains, or pledges, on the part of Mr. Penniman. They have known him long, and those who know him best have the most confidence in the man. He is a lover of freedom and a hater of oppression, as all honest men are. Prove to us in this day that a man is an honest man, and we do not ask him to believe him to be opposed to slavery and oppression in all its forms. We therefore support him. But even if he were a conservative on the subject of slavery, such has been the disgraceful course of A. W. Buel in Congress, and so edious has he rendered himself, that every man in the district that entertains a due degree of self-respect, feels bound in honor to secure his defeat. Decency requires the election of Mr. Penniman, and decency requires the defeat of A. W. Buel. Boston, November 11—11 P. M.

his administration to have an opinion. That failed. So he has given up the idea of playing the statesman. He must remain at the Elysée long enough to get to the Tuilleries before he will ever again venture to have an opinion. Though the Constitution of France is as stringent upon From the third district, now represented by

Bingham, the news is just as good. The Cass
been no election of Governor by the people.

Briggs thus far has lost 4,000 votes.

nominated Bingham, but their organization was not perfected, and a Whig candidate of liberal opinions was brought out, so that there was danger of the election of Hascall. Bingham declined the nomination-the Free-Soilers concentrated upon Conger, and the more liberal Democrats bolted the Hunker nomination. The Sagi naw Spirit of the Times, a Democratic paper, came out before the election, repudiated the nomination, and declared in favor of Conger, the Whig and Free Soil candidate, on the following

"Relative to our support of the nominee for Congress, our preferences are decidedly in favor of the Whig candidate, J. L. Conger, Esq., and we shall cordially give him our support. His manly letter in favor of the principles of Free Soil, and his decided opposition to the Fugitive Slave law-principles for which we have warmly contended. will, we trust, insure him the support of every opponent to slavery extension in the district Our preferences, as is well known, were in favor of the nomination of Hon. K. S. Bingham; but as no effective organization has been consum-mated by the Free-Soilers of the district, it is incumbent upon us to give our support to the candidrte whose success will do something to-wards the establishment of the principles of justice and freedom. The organization of a third party would have but eventuated in the success

of General Hascall, which we hope to see averted by the Buses above through a guide have been in favor of Mr. Bingham, that it has seemed otherwise; and Mr. B. not having accepted the nomination of the Free Soil Convention, we eem it suicidal, and assisting in the election of Hascall, to pursue any other course, than by sup porting Mr. Conger."

The Telegraph now announces the election of Conger, who carried Genesee county, where the Cass candidate resides, by 600 majority!

The second district is still in doubt. Joseph R. Williams is the candidate favored by the Free-Soilers. The People of Michigan have given their protest against General Cass and the Fugitive Law.

THE ELECTIONS.

VERMONT.

Miner has beaten Lyman (Whig) by about 250 votes. Both are Whigs, and both are far ahead of Clark, the Democratic candidate, as well as the Free Soil candidate. Miner is consequently chosen by a plurality of 237.

WISCONSIN.

We rejoice at the indications of healthful seniment in Wisconsin, furnished by the late election. Durkee, in the first district is reelected by 1,500 majority, and Doty, in the third by a major of 2,000. Both have signalized themselves by their loyalty to the cause of Free Soil and Durkee is an old Liberty man.

In the second district, Benjamin C. Eastman, Democrat, is chosen in the place of Cole, Whig. The Democrats have a majority of twenty on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures them a United States Senator. All parties in Wisconsin appear to be anti-slavery; but the sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer Whigs labor under the load of supporting an Ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all Administration which seems to be under the control of the Webster policy.

NEW JERSEY.

First district-Stratton, Locofoco, has 428 maority. Second district-Skelton, Loco., 1,237 majority. Third district-Wildrick, Loco., has 4 500 majority. Fourth district-Brown, Whig, has 160 majority. Fifth district-Prince, Loco., 163 majority. Legislature-in Senate, 9 Whigs and five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us 11 Locos. In the House, 25 Whigs and 35 Locos four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one The New York Tribune, pretty good authority gratis.

ascribes this revolution against the Whigs to the Hunker policy by which the Party has been guided, and to Senator Dayton's vote against the abolition of flogging in the Navy. The Whig leaders there would go for monopoly, and against progress, and so the People would not go with

NEW YORK.

The accounts of the Gubernatorial election in New York are confused. The contest between Seymour and Hunt is close. If the latter be defeated the Whies have to thank the Union meet ing in New York city for it. The probability is that, despite the cotton demonstration against him, Hunt is elected.

The Whigs have carried the Legislature by large majority, so that Mr. Dickinson will be succeeded by a Whig in the United States Senate-The Tribune's tables elect 80 Whigs and 44 Demecrats, certainly; 1 Whig and 3 Democrats, prob-

Of the 34 Congressmen chosen, 18 are said to be Whigs, 16 Democrats. The New York Evening Post says, eleven of these would have voted gainst the Compromise bill, and can never be seduced or intimidated into a betrayal of " Northern principles or rights." Their names are the following:

> John F. Floyd, of Suffolk. Gilbert Dean, of Dutchess. Alexander H. Buel, of Herkimer. Preston King, of St. Lawrence. William Ives, of Jefferson. Leander Babcock, of Oswego. Daniel T. Jones, of Onondaga. Thomas Y. Howe, of Cayuga. Orson M. Allaben, of Delaware, Reuben Roble, of Steuben. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida.

Besides these, David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer and Abram P. Stephens, of Westchester, are understood to have always advocated the application of the Proviso, and the same we believe to be the case with John J. Taylor, of Oswego. There are but three or four Democrats elected who would have voted for the Compromise bill, if they had been members of Congress at the last session. Henry Bennet, Wilmot Proviso Whig, it eems, is elected, in the second district, instead of

John L. Taylor. PRESTON KING, the only true Democrat from New York in the present Congress, is realected,

we rejoice to see, by a majority of 2,000. Hiram Walden, the Hunker Democrat, who represents the twenty-first district, and voted for the Fugitive Bill, declined trying again. W. W. Snow, another of the same sort, the Tribune says, was nominated in his place, and the Whigs put up G. W. Cole, a Wilmot Proviso Whig. The

Tribane adds : "Our latest reports say that Snow has hundred and twenty majority in Schoharie, while in Otsego (where they both reside) Chase has from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. We do not consider Chase's defeat certain, but presume he is beaten by fifty or sixty votes. This is not particularly bad for a district which gave Polk ,844 majority over Clay, and which last year gave Lott 1,766 over Hunt?

Of the Whigs chosen, a few only are what the Republic styles National Whigs.

So far as we can now survey the results of the election, they furnish a powerful protest against the Fugitive Law, and its supporters, the Hunkers of both parties.

The Republic, the President's organ, rejoices greatly at the reelection of Brooks, in New York, the zealous champion of the law for catching runaways; but briefly and coldly announces the probable election of Hunt, who declared his hostility to the law.

ILLINOIS.

Walton Malony, Democrat, pledged Wilmot Proviso and Anti-Fugitive Law, is elected in Wentworth's district. Campbell, Democrat, Anti-Fugitive Law, is elected in Baker's district. give pledges on the subject of slavery. We be-lieve Mr. Penniman to be an honest man and we crat. Browning, Whig, succeeds Richardson, Hunker Democrat. There is a great Whig gain in the Legislature. These results are surprising, and flow from nothing else but the rank proslavery course of the Democratic delegation from

Congress-William Appleton, Whig, is electod in the first district by about 2,800.
In the second and fifth districts there is hoice, and probably none in the fourth. George F. Davis is believed to be elected in the

eixth district.
In the seventh district it is doubtful. Grovish robably elected. In the eighth district Horace Mann, Free-Soil

, is chosen by 500 over all others. The ninth district is very close. O. Fowler, ree-Soiler, supposed to be elected.

No returns yet received from the tenth district State Senate.—There have been 21 coalition senators elected, which is a majority of that body The coalitionists are composed of Democoats and

In the House, the coalitionists have gained 47 Representatives in 53 towns, but the late altera-tion in the vote of Representatives will reduce that advantage.

A heavy vote was polled here for Congress It ood-Charles Allen, (F. S) 1,419; Barton, (W. The Hon. Caleb Cushing will represent Newbury in the House, which is a Democratic gain.

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The twenty fifth Annual Commencement of this Institu on took place on Wednesday, the 25th of September ult On Tuesday evening preceding, the Philo and Jefferson literary Societies were addressed by the Key, James Pone of West Alexander, Pennsylvania.

Destroyer of both one or found of . T. treal, Canada) the Rev. Samuel Wilson, of Neula (I) Rev. Phiness D. Gurley, of Dayton Ohio

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